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New Mexico Labor Market Review

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Bruce King, *Governor*
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HIGHLIGHTS - July 1991

...New Mexico unemployment rate fell one and two-tenths of a point to 7.3 percent this July, down from 8.5 percent in June, but up from 6.5 percent in July 1990. A unemployment decline of this magnitude is expected in July as many June labor force entrants either find employment or quit looking for work.

...The U.S. civilian unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, was 6.7 percent in July, up from 5.5 percent in July 1990.

...New Mexico has posted an increase of 11,800 persons employed, or 1.8 percent, since July 1990, while U.S. total employment fell by 1.0 percent.

...New Mexico's nonagricultural wage and salary employment stood at 581,400, some 6,500 jobs or 1.1 percent higher than its level one year ago.

...On the national scene, nonagricultural employment deteriorated further. Every major group has lost employment, compared with one year ago, with the exception of services which added jobs at the rate of just under two percent.

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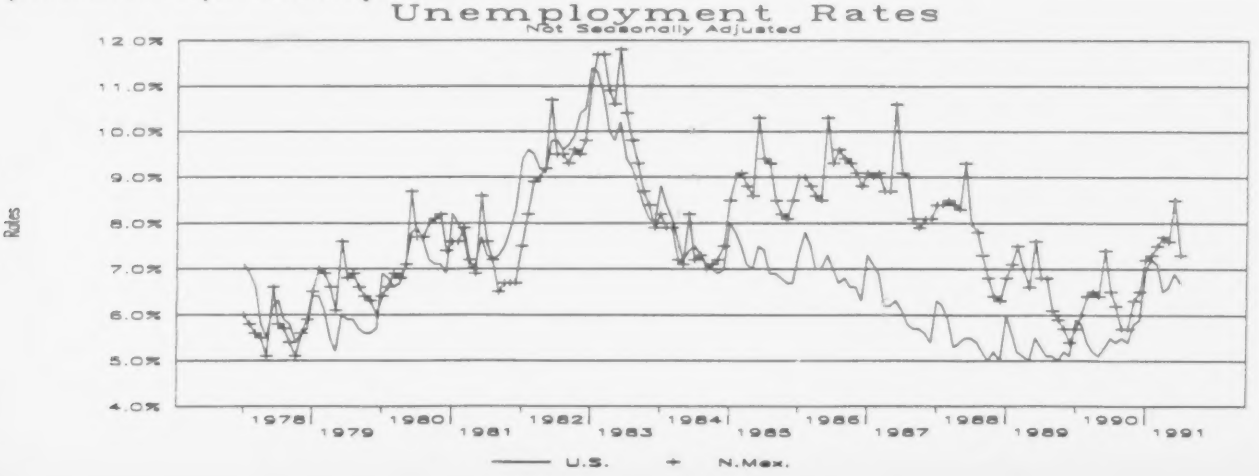

NEW MEXICO
LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
(Household Survey Based)

New Mexico's unemployment rate fell one and two-tenths of a point to 7.3 percent this July, down from 8.5 percent in June, but up from 6.5 percent in July 1990. The June-to-July unemployment rate decrease has ranged from one and one-half points in 1987 to eight-tenths of a point in 1989, so this year's drop is within the range of the typical. Unemployment is expected to decline in July as June labor force entrants find jobs or quit looking for work. The U.S. unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, was 6.7 percent in July, up from 5.5 percent in July 1990. Unemployment in New Mexico has been up on an over-the-year basis since November 1990. The number of unemployed New Mexicans has increased by 15.6 percent since last July but the rate of increase in unemployment has slowed dramatically since peaking at 28.4 percent in January. New Mexico has posted an increase of 11,800 persons employed, or 1.8 percent, since July 1990, while U.S. total employment fell by 1.0 percent. Personal income growth in New Mexico, at 6.2 percent, outperformed the other three states in the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis' southwest region, compared to Arizona's increase of 5.1, Texas' increase of 5.9, and Oklahoma's of 4.1 percent.

According to N.M. Department of Labor administrative data, 13,434 New Mexicans were receiving U.I. benefits in July 1991, up from 10,477 in July 1990. The insured unemployed made up 25 percent of total unemployment in July, up somewhat from 22 percent in June, 1991. New claims for U.I. have continued to rise, and were 5,687 in July 1991, up from 5,429 in June 1991 and 4,533 in July 1990. The claims data indicate no swift improvement in the statewide unemployment situation.

The recently released 1990 edition of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics publication "Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment" provides annual average data by state on the employment status of the experienced civilian labor force by industry. While the annual average unemployment rate for the state was 6.3 percent in 1990, the unemployment rate for the nonfarm component of the state was 5.8 percent. The construction sector had the highest unemployment rate of the nonagricultural industries at 12.7%, followed by finance, insurance & real estate (9.1%), manufacturing (7.5%), services (7.2%), trade (6.3%), government (4.4%), and transportation, communications & public utilities (3.5%). The recent turnaround in the construction sector should lead to a decrease in unemployment for experienced construction workers. Reductions in unemployment in such sectors as finance and manufacturing may be slower to emerge.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	July 1991	June 1991	July 1990	June 1991	July 1990
Civilian Labor Force	728,800	722,900	709,800	+5,900	+19,000
Employment	675,400	661,800	663,600	+13,600	+11,800
Unemployment	53,400	61,100	46,200	-7,700	+7,200
Rate	7.3%	8.5%	6.5%		

ALBUQUERQUE AREA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)
LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
(Household Survey Based)

Albuquerque's unemployment rate fell by nine-tenths of a percentage point to 5.6 percent in July 1991, up two-tenths of a percentage point from the July 1990 rate. Unemployed persons in Albuquerque now number 1,000 more than one year ago, an increase of 6.9 percent. Unemployment in Albuquerque has been higher on an over-the year basis since November 1990. Unemployment rose for twelve months on an over-the-year basis during the slowdown of 1986-87, and for twenty months during 1982-3. The unemployment increase in the Albuquerque MSA since July of 1990 (6.9%) was well below that of the state (15.6%), and also below the Santa Fe MSA (17.8%) and Las Cruces MSA (16.1%) percentage increases. The rate of increase in unemployment on a year-to-year basis has dropped from nearly 40 percent in January 1991 to its current rate and a trend toward improvement in unemployment seems to be emerging in the Albuquerque MSA.

Administrative data from the Unemployment Insurance (U.I.) program are broadly consistent with the total employment estimates, as the number of U.I. recipients in Albuquerque was significantly higher than one year ago, up from 3,697 to 4,321 (+16.9 percent). New U.I. claims in July were up 20.5 percent (to 1,921 claims) over July 1990.

The over-the-year change in Albuquerque total employment was positive in July, for a rise of 3,900 or 1.5 percent. Total employment in Albuquerque had been contracting on an over-the-year basis between August 1990 and April 1991. Albuquerque industrial sectors showing annual growth were the services sector (+2,000), notably business (+800) and health (+900) services, and the government sector (+1,200). Decreases in other sectors offset much of the government and services sector increases.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	July 1991	June 1991	July 1990	June 1991	July 1990
Civilian Labor Force	273,300	270,000	268,400	+3,300	+4,900
Employment	257,900	252,400	254,000	+5,500	+3,900
Unemployment	15,400	17,600	14,400	-2,200	+1,000
Rate	5.6%	6.5%	5.4%		

NEW MEXICO AND UNITED STATES

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

NEW MEXICO

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY MENT	UNEM- PLOYMENT	RATE %
1977	518,000	478,000	40,000	7.7%
1978	545,000	514,000	31,000	5.7%
1979	557,000	520,000	37,000	6.6%
1980	562,000	520,000	42,000	7.5%
1981	579,000	537,000	42,000	7.3%
1982	596,000	541,000	55,000	9.2%
1983	609,000	547,000	62,000	10.1%
1984	628,000	581,000	47,000	7.5%
1985	644,000	587,000	57,000	8.8%
1986	678,000	616,000	62,000	9.2%
1987	682,000	622,000	60,000	8.9%
1988	688,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%
1989	698,000	651,000	46,000	6.7%
1990	700,000	656,000	44,000	6.3%
1990 JAN.	682,100	643,400	38,700	5.7%
FEB.	689,100	647,800	41,300	6.0%
MAR.	696,800	652,100	44,700	6.4%
APR.	699,900	654,100	45,800	6.5%
MAY.	703,900	658,800	45,100	6.4%
JUN.	710,800	658,000	52,800	7.4%
JUL.	709,800	663,600	46,200	6.5%
AUG.	703,700	660,200	43,500	6.2%
SEP.	698,000	658,000	40,000	5.7%
OCT.	697,700	657,900	39,800	5.7%
NOV.	702,800	658,700	44,100	6.3%
DEC.	705,400	659,500	45,900	6.5%
1991 JAN.	692,300	642,600	49,700	7.2%
FEB.	697,300	646,600	50,700	7.3%
MAR.	702,700	650,000	52,700	7.5%
APR.	703,100	649,000	54,100	7.7%
MAY.	712,700	658,400	54,300	7.6%
JUN.	722,900	661,800	61,100	8.5%
JUL.	728,800	675,400	53,400	7.3%
AUG.				
SEP.				
OCT.				
NOV.				
DEC.				
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	5,900	13,600	-7,700	-1.2
YEAR AGO	19,000	11,800	7,200	0.8
2 YRS. AGO	22,400	16,700	5,700	0.5
3 YRS. AGO	28,300	31,200	-2,900	-0.7
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	0.8%	2.1%	-12.6%	
YEAR AGO	2.7%	1.8%	15.6%	
2 YRS. AGO	3.2%	2.5%	11.9%	
3 YRS. AGO	4.0%	4.8%	-5.2%	

UNITED STATES

(in thousands)

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY MENT	UNEM- PLOYMENT	RATE %
1977	99,009	92,017	6,991	7.1%
1978	102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1%
1979	104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8%
1980	106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1%
1981	108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6%
1982	110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7%
1983	111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6%
1984	113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5%
1985	115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2%
1986	117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0%
1987	119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2%
1988	121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5%
1989	123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3%
1990	124,787	117,914	6,874	5.5%
1990 JAN.	123,293	116,037	7,256	5.9%
FEB.	123,442	116,308	7,134	5.8%
MAR.	123,789	117,093	6,697	5.4%
APR.	123,816	117,359	6,457	5.2%
MAY.	124,640	118,277	6,363	5.1%
JUN.	126,307	119,605	6,702	5.3%
JUL.	126,899	119,954	6,945	5.5%
AUG.	126,011	119,174	6,837	5.4%
SEP.	124,779	117,961	6,818	5.5%
OCT.	125,020	118,299	6,722	5.4%
NOV.	124,821	117,611	7,211	5.8%
DEC.	124,630	117,287	7,343	5.9%
1991 JAN.	123,585	114,990	8,595	7.0%
FEB.	124,070	115,151	8,919	7.2%
MAR.	124,443	115,639	8,804	7.1%
APR.	124,727	116,678	8,049	6.5%
MAY.	124,857	116,624	8,233	6.6%
JUN.	127,054	118,280	8,774	6.9%
JUL.	127,327	118,751	8,576	6.7%
AUG.				
SEP.				
OCT.				
NOV.				
DEC.				
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	273	471	-198	-0.2
YEAR AGO	428	-1,203	1,631	1.2
2 YRS. AGO	1,089	-751	1,840	1.4
3 YRS. AGO	3,439	1,685	1,753	1.2
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	0.2%	0.4%	-2.3%	
YEAR AGO	0.3%	-1.0%	23.5%	
2 YRS. AGO	0.9%	-0.6%	27.3%	
3 YRS. AGO	2.8%	1.4%	25.7%	

Note: Annual average labor force levels and unemployment rates may not calculate exactly due to independent rounding.

(PREL.) JUNE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY STATE (Highest to Lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

STATE	(PREL.) JUNE 1991 RANKING	RATE
MISSISSIPPI	1	10.5%
WEST VIRGINIA	2	9.7%
MASSACHUSETTS	3	9.5%
MICHIGAN	4	9.2%
NEW MEXICO	5	8.5%
CALIFORNIA	6	8.0%
FLORIDA	7	7.9%
ALABAMA	8	7.8%
ALASKA	8	7.8%
RHODE ISLAND	10	7.7%
ARKANSAS	11	7.6%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	11	7.6%
MAINE	11	7.6%
LOUISIANA	14	7.4%
ILLINIOS	15	7.3%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	15	7.3%
NEW YORK	17	7.2%
KENTUCKY	17	7.2%
MISSOURI	19	7.0%
VERMONT	20	6.9%
TENNESSEE	21	6.8%
SOUTH CAROLINA	21	6.8%
PENNSYLVANIA	23	6.7%
OHIO	24	6.5%
OKLAHOMA	24	6.5%
DELAWARE	24	6.5%
NEW JERSEY	24	6.5%
GEORGIA	28	6.4%
MONTANA	28	6.4%
NORTH CAROLINA	30	6.2%
CONNECTICUT	30	6.2%
TEXAS	32	6.1%
OREGON	33	6.0%
VIRGINIA	33	6.0%
MARYLAND	33	6.0%
NEVADA	33	6.0%
INDIANA	37	5.9%
IDAHO	37	5.9%
WASHINGTON	39	5.8%
UTAH	40	5.5%
ARIZONA	41	5.4%
WISCONSIN	41	5.4%
MINNESOTA	43	4.8%
COLORADO	44	4.7%
KANSAS	45	4.6%
WYOMING	45	4.6%
IOWA	47	4.4%
NORTH DAKOTA	48	4.2%
HAWAII	49	3.1%
SOUTH DAKOTA	49	3.1%
NEBRASKA	51	2.3%

STATE	REVISED JUNE 1990 RANKING	RATE
MISSISSIPPI	1	8.2%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2	7.8%
ARKANSAS	3	7.5%
MICHIGAN	3	7.5%
NEW MEXICO	5	7.4%
ALABAMA	6	6.9%
WEST VIRGINIA	7	6.8%
LOUISIANA	8	6.7%
FLORIDA	9	6.6%
RHODE ISLAND	9	6.6%
ALASKA	9	6.6%
TEXAS	12	6.3%
ARIZONA	13	6.1%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	13	6.1%
ILLINIOS	13	6.1%
KENTUCKY	13	6.1%
GEORGIA	17	5.8%
MASSACHUSETTS	17	5.8%
IDAHO	19	5.6%
COLORADO	19	5.6%
OHIO	21	5.5%
TENNESSEE	22	5.4%
MONTANA	22	5.4%
MISSOURI	24	5.3%
OREGON	24	5.3%
CONNECTICUT	26	5.2%
PENNSYLVANIA	27	5.0%
CALIFORNIA	27	5.0%
NEVADA	27	5.0%
OKLAHOMA	30	4.9%
INDIANA	31	4.8%
NEW YORK	32	4.7%
NEW JERSEY	32	4.7%
MINNESOTA	34	4.6%
SOUTH CAROLINA	34	4.6%
UTAH	36	4.5%
MARYLAND	37	4.4%
MAINE	37	4.4%
VIRGINIA	37	4.4%
VERMONT	37	4.4%
WISCONSIN	41	4.3%
DELAWARE	42	4.2%
KANSAS	42	4.2%
WASHINGTON	42	4.2%
WYOMING	45	4.1%
NORTH DAKOTA	46	3.9%
IOWA	47	3.8%
NORTH CAROLINA	47	3.8%
SOUTH DAKOTA	49	3.7%
HAWAII	50	2.8%
NEBRASKA	51	1.9%

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY JULY 1991				REVISED JUNE 1991				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	728,802	675,365	53,437	7.3%	722,951	661,803	61,148	8.5%	5,851	13,562	-7,711	0.8%	2.0%	-12.6%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	273,248	257,870	15,378	5.6%	270,080	252,439	17,641	6.5%	3,168	5,431	-2,263	1.2%	2.2%	-12.8%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	59,663	54,695	4,968	8.3%	59,693	54,027	5,666	9.5%	-30	668	-698	-0.1%	1.2%	-12.3%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	75,259	72,290	2,969	3.9%	73,543	70,205	3,338	4.5%	1,716	2,085	-369	2.3%	3.0%	-11.1%
Catron	1,269	1,151	118	9.3%	1,283	1,123	160	12.5%	-14	28	-42	-1.1%	2.5%	-26.3%
Chaves	25,169	22,293	2,876	11.4%	24,846	22,107	2,739	11.0%	323	186	137	1.3%	0.8%	5.0%
Cibola	8,674	7,448	1,226	14.1%	8,967	7,540	1,427	15.9%	-293	-92	-201	-3.3%	-1.2%	-14.1%
Colfax	6,952	6,481	471	6.8%	6,807	6,276	531	7.8%	145	205	-60	2.1%	3.3%	-11.3%
Curry	17,486	16,276	1,210	6.9%	17,232	15,810	1,422	8.3%	254	466	-212	1.5%	2.9%	-14.9%
De Baca	1,022	924	98	9.6%	998	894	104	10.4%	24	30	-6	2.4%	3.4%	-5.8%
Eddy	20,927	19,371	1,556	7.4%	20,718	18,850	1,868	9.0%	209	521	-312	1.0%	2.8%	-16.7%
Grant	10,845	9,843	1,002	9.2%	10,627	9,655	972	9.1%	218	188	30	2.1%	1.9%	3.1%
Guadalupe	1,739	1,558	181	10.4%	1,744	1,523	221	12.7%	-5	35	-40	-0.3%	2.3%	-18.1%
Harding	376	322	54	14.4%	366	310	56	15.3%	10	12	-2	2.7%	3.9%	-3.6%
Hidalgo	2,798	2,686	112	4.0%	2,744	2,592	152	5.5%	54	94	-40	2.0%	3.6%	-26.3%
Lea	22,707	21,274	1,433	6.3%	22,194	20,816	1,378	6.2%	513	458	55	2.3%	2.2%	4.0%
Lincoln	7,217	6,826	391	5.4%	6,976	6,514	462	6.6%	241	312	-71	3.5%	4.8%	-15.4%
Luna	6,310	5,341	969	15.4%	6,320	5,157	1,163	18.4%	-10	184	-194	-0.2%	3.6%	-16.7%
McKinley	18,439	16,461	1,978	10.7%	18,769	16,246	2,523	13.4%	-330	215	-545	-1.8%	1.3%	-21.6%
Mora	1,292	1,004	288	22.3%	1,359	973	386	28.4%	-67	31	-98	-4.9%	3.2%	-25.4%
Otero	19,357	17,616	1,741	9.0%	19,277	17,289	1,988	10.3%	80	327	-247	0.4%	1.9%	-12.4%
Quay	4,754	4,457	297	6.2%	4,793	4,369	424	8.8%	-39	88	-127	-0.8%	2.0%	-30.0%
Rio Arriba	13,922	11,998	1,924	13.8%	14,137	11,700	2,437	17.2%	-215	298	-513	-1.5%	2.5%	-21.1%
Roosevelt	7,331	7,010	321	4.4%	7,284	6,832	452	6.2%	47	178	-131	0.6%	2.6%	-29.0%
Sandoval	32,395	30,171	2,224	6.9%	32,142	29,624	2,518	7.8%	253	547	-294	0.8%	1.8%	-11.7%
San Juan	36,787	32,335	4,452	12.1%	36,441	31,569	4,872	13.4%	346	766	-420	0.9%	2.4%	-8.5%
San Miguel	9,911	8,931	980	9.9%	10,174	9,077	1,097	10.8%	-263	-146	-117	-2.6%	-1.6%	-10.7%
Sierra	2,977	2,774	203	6.8%	2,906	2,718	188	6.5%	71	56	15	2.4%	2.1%	8.0%
Socorro	6,197	5,701	496	8.0%	6,454	5,868	586	9.1%	-257	-167	-90	-4.0%	-2.8%	-15.4%
Taos	11,080	9,377	1,703	15.4%	11,255	9,133	2,122	18.9%	-175	244	-419	-1.6%	2.7%	-19.7%
Torrance	4,065	3,723	342	8.4%	4,049	3,673	376	9.3%	16	50	-34	0.4%	1.4%	-9.0%
Union	2,085	2,016	69	3.3%	2,033	1,954	79	3.9%	52	62	-10	2.6%	3.2%	-12.7%
Valencia	16,549	15,142	1,407	8.5%	16,740	14,940	1,800	10.8%	-191	202	-393	-1.1%	1.4%	-21.8%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY JULY 1991				REVISED JULY 1990				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	728,802	675,365	53,437	7.3%	709,833	663,598	46,235	6.5%	18,969	11,767	7,202	2.7%	1.8%	15.6%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	273,248	257,870	15,378	5.6%	268,469	254,048	14,421	5.4%	4,779	3,822	957	1.8%	1.5%	6.6%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	59,663	54,695	4,968	8.3%	58,444	54,165	4,279	7.3%	1,219	530	689	2.1%	1.0%	16.1%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	75,259	72,290	2,969	3.9%	74,091	71,570	2,521	3.4%	1,168	720	448	1.6%	1.0%	17.8%
Catron	1,269	1,151	118	9.3%	1,319	1,163	156	11.8%	-50	-12	-38	-3.8%	-1.0%	-24.4%
Chaves	25,169	22,293	2,876	11.4%	23,838	22,276	1,562	6.6%	1,331	17	1,314	5.6%	0.1%	84.1%
Cibola	8,674	7,448	1,226	14.1%	8,241	7,134	1,107	13.4%	433	314	119	5.3%	4.4%	10.7%
Colfax	6,952	6,481	471	6.8%	6,963	6,586	377	5.4%	-11	-105	94	-0.2%	-1.6%	24.9%
Curry	17,486	16,276	1,210	6.9%	16,483	15,318	1,165	7.1%	1,003	958	45	6.1%	6.3%	3.9%
De Baca	1,022	924	98	9.6%	1,017	950	67	6.6%	5	-26	31	0.5%	-2.7%	46.3%
Eddy	20,927	19,371	1,556	7.4%	20,421	18,946	1,475	7.2%	506	425	81	2.5%	2.2%	5.5%
Grant	10,845	9,843	1,002	9.2%	10,481	9,607	874	8.3%	364	236	128	3.5%	2.5%	14.6%
Guadalupe	1,739	1,558	181	10.4%	1,755	1,562	193	11.0%	-16	-4	-12	-0.9%	-0.3%	-6.2%
Harding	376	322	54	14.4%	356	312	44	12.4%	20	10	10	5.6%	3.2%	22.7%
Hidalgo	2,798	2,686	112	4.0%	2,901	2,697	204	7.0%	-103	-11	-92	-3.6%	-0.4%	-45.1%
Lea	22,707	21,274	1,433	6.3%	21,573	20,502	1,071	5.0%	1,134	772	362	5.3%	3.8%	33.8%
Lincoln	7,217	6,826	391	5.4%	7,198	6,901	297	4.1%	19	-75	94	0.3%	-1.1%	31.6%
Luna	6,310	5,341	969	15.4%	6,114	5,361	753	12.3%	196	-20	216	3.2%	-0.4%	28.7%
McKinley	18,439	16,461	1,978	10.7%	18,152	16,392	1,760	9.7%	287	69	218	1.6%	0.4%	12.4%
Mora	1,292	1,004	288	22.3%	1,180	980	200	16.9%	112	24	88	9.5%	2.4%	44.0%
Otero	19,357	17,616	1,741	9.0%	18,643	17,222	1,421	7.6%	714	394	320	3.8%	2.3%	22.5%
Quay	4,754	4,457	297	6.2%	4,782	4,449	333	7.0%	-28	8	-36	-0.6%	0.2%	-10.8%
Rio Arriba	13,922	11,998	1,924	13.8%	13,902	12,223	1,679	12.1%	20	-225	245	0.1%	-1.8%	14.6%
Roosevelt	7,331	7,010	321	4.4%	7,078	6,724	354	5.0%	253	286	-33	3.6%	4.3%	-9.3%
Sandoval	32,395	30,171	2,224	6.9%	29,958	28,115	1,843	6.2%	2,437	2,056	381	8.1%	7.3%	20.7%
San Juan	36,787	32,335	4,452	12.1%	34,764	31,450	3,314	9.5%	2,023	885	1,138	5.8%	2.8%	34.3%
San Miguel	9,911	8,931	980	9.9%	9,626	8,723	903	9.4%	285	208	77	3.0%	2.4%	8.5%
Sierra	2,977	2,774	203	6.8%	2,850	2,736	114	4.0%	127	38	89	4.5%	1.4%	78.1%
Socorro	6,197	5,701	496	8.0%	5,928	5,495	433	7.3%	269	206	63	4.5%	3.7%	14.5%
Taos	11,080	9,377	1,703	15.4%	10,878	9,380	1,498	13.8%	202	-3	205	1.9%	0.0%	13.7%
Torrance	4,065	3,723	342	8.4%	3,977	3,671	306	7.7%	88	52	36	2.2%	1.4%	11.8%
Union	2,085	2,016	69	3.3%	2,052	1,960	92	4.5%	33	56	-23	1.6%	2.9%	-25.0%
Valencia	16,549	15,142	1,407	8.5%	16,399	14,980	1,419	8.7%	150	162	-12	0.9%	1.1%	-0.8%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer survey based)

Wage and salary employment in New Mexico declined by a largely seasonal 2,400 jobs in July, according to preliminary estimates based on the monthly employer survey.

In the goods producing sector, construction added jobs for the sixth straight month. However, mining and manufacturing both lost employment which resulted in a net job loss in the sector. A decline in oil and gas extraction accounted for the reduction in mining employment. The manufacturing employment drop off was directly related to layoffs in transportation manufacturing.

Several industries in the service producing sector added jobs over the month; but these were all offset by a 4,200 seasonal job loss in education related state and local government. Major gainers in the service producing sector were eating and drinking places, food stores, miscellaneous retail trade, and business and health services.

New Mexico's nonagricultural employment in July stood at 581,400, some 6,500 jobs or 1.1 percent higher than its level one year ago. All major industry groups contributed to the growth with the exception of manufacturing. Manufacturing has been hard hit by job losses in transportation equipment, lumber products, and in several nondurable goods subsectors. Among the major industries showing job growth over the year, mining has performed most strongly, driven largely by the coal and oil & gas extraction subsectors. Transportation & public utilities (TCPU) and finance, insurance & real estate (FIRE) also showed job growth, both for the first time in more than a year. Most of the major groups turned in gains on an annual basis; however, the growth rates continue to be rather weak. Nevertheless, New Mexico's job growth continues to rank among the top 20 states in the country. In May, the most recently available comparison, New Mexico had the 16th highest job growth rate in the U.S. (see page 10).

On the national scene, nonagricultural employment deteriorated further. Every major group has lost employment, compared with one year ago, with the exception of services which added jobs at the rate of just under two percent.

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ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer survey based)

Nonagricultural payrolls added 200 jobs in the Albuquerque area in July, reaching a level of 247,900, according to preliminary estimates. An increase in July is not unprecedented, but in recent years the June-July interval has more commonly recorded decreases of from several hundred to a thousand or so jobs. Just two industrial sectors were responsible for the gain in July. Business services added 300 jobs, with employee leasing firms providing most of the impetus. Local government increased by 400, both because of summer youth employment programs and because public education did not exhibit its usual large decrease. It can be expected from now on that the year-round school schedule will modify what formerly were considered normal seasonal patterns for local government. For all other sectors in July, movement, whether upward or downward, was limited to 100 or fewer jobs.

Nonfarm payroll employment stands 1,700 jobs higher now than in July 1990, and all of the increase is found in services (+2,000) and government (+1,200). Within services, health services and business services continue to be quite strong. Within government, as was mentioned previously, local education did not experience its historical June-July drop this year, thereby creating a large gain compared to last year. Most notable in year-to-year comparisons, however, is finance, insurance, & real estate, which is now equal to the year ago level for the first time since September 1988. This parity has occurred, not because of any significant strength in finance this year but because by last year the downward spiral in this sector had finally begun to level off. Manufacturing is the major loser of jobs over the year (-800), and nearly every subsector of manufacturing has contributed to this decline. Construction is still below the year ago level, but the deficit is now the smallest it has been since March 1990. Construction has added 1,300 jobs during the past four months; in contrast, during the April-July period last year, construction gained just 100 jobs.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM JUL 1991	REVISED JUN 1991	REVISED JUL 1990	JUL CHANGE FROM JUN 1991	JUL CHANGE FROM JUL 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	581,400	583,800	574,900	-2,400	6,500
GOODS PRODUCING	89,300	89,800	89,500	-500	-200
SERVICE PRODUCING	492,100	494,000	485,400	-1,900	6,700
MINING	16,100	16,300	15,500	-200	600
Metal Mining	2,100	2,100	2,100	0	0
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,300	4,300	4,100	0	200
Oil & Gas Extraction	9,700	9,900	9,300	-200	400
CONSTRUCTION	31,000	30,800	30,600	200	400
MANUFACTURING	42,200	42,700	43,400	-500	-1,200
DURABLE GOODS	28,900	29,400	29,900	-500	-1,000
Lumber & Wood Products	2,500	2,600	2,700	-100	-200
Machinery(except electric)	2,800	2,800	2,800	0	0
Elec & Electronic Equip	6,500	6,500	6,400	0	100
Transportation Equipment	4,400	4,900	5,800	-500	-1,200
Other Durable Goods	12,700	12,600	12,400	100	300
NONDURABLE GOODS	13,300	13,300	13,500	0	-200
Food & Kindred Products	4,000	4,000	4,100	0	-100
Textile & Apparel	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	6,700	6,700	6,800	0	-100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	28,100	28,200	27,700	-100	400
TRANSPORTATION	13,400	13,400	13,000	0	400
Railroad Transportation	1,600	1,600	1,700	0	-100
Trucking & Warehousing	7,300	7,300	7,100	0	200
Other Transportation	4,500	4,500	4,200	0	300
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14,700	14,800	14,700	-100	0
Communication	6,200	6,300	6,300	-100	-100
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,500	8,500	8,400	0	100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	140,200	139,200	139,300	1,000	900
WHOLESALE TRADE	24,900	24,800	24,700	100	200
Durable Goods	14,500	14,400	14,400	100	100
Nondurable Goods	10,400	10,400	10,300	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	115,300	114,400	114,600	900	700
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,400	4,500	4,300	-100	100
General Merchandise Stores	13,000	13,100	12,800	-100	200
Food Stores	16,000	15,700	16,200	300	-200
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	14,600	14,500	14,400	100	200
Apparel & Accessories	5,200	5,200	5,300	0	-100
Furniture & Furnishing	4,600	4,600	4,600	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	44,600	44,100	44,100	500	500
Miscellaneous Retail	12,900	12,700	12,900	200	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	26,400	26,300	26,300	100	100
Depository Institutions	10,400	10,400	10,500	0	-100
Insurance Carriers	4,200	4,200	4,200	0	0
Insurance Agents	2,900	2,900	2,900	0	0
Real Estate	5,900	5,900	5,900	0	0
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	3,000	2,900	2,800	100	200
SERVICES	151,900	151,400	149,600	500	2,300
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12,900	12,800	13,200	100	-300
Personal Services	5,600	5,600	5,400	0	200
Business Services	23,500	23,000	23,300	500	200
Health Services	35,800	35,600	34,500	200	1,300
Legal Services	5,000	5,000	4,800	0	200
Educational Services	4,800	4,800	4,600	0	200
Social Services	9,200	9,600	8,800	-400	400
Membership Organizations	12,300	12,400	12,200	-100	100
Engineering & Management Services	24,700	24,600	24,600	100	100
Other Services	18,100	18,000	18,200	100	-100
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	145,500	148,900	142,500	-3,400	3,000
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	33,400	33,200	33,400	200	0
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	112,100	115,700	109,100	-3,600	3,000
State Government 2/	49,000	49,700	47,500	-700	1,500
Universities	18,800	19,600	18,100	-800	700
Local Government	63,100	66,000	61,600	-2,900	1,500
Schools	36,000	39,400	34,600	-3,400	1,400

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	PRELIM JUL 1991	REVISED JUN 1991	REVISED JUL 1990	JUL CHANGE FROM JUN 1991	JUL CHANGE FROM JUL 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	247,900	247,700	246,200	200	1,700
GOODS PRODUCING	33,700	33,700	34,800	0	-1,100
SERVICE PRODUCING	214,200	214,000	211,400	200	2,800
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	13,100	13,100	13,400	0	-300
MANUFACTURING	20,600	20,600	21,400	0	-800
Durable Goods	14,600	14,600	15,200	0	-600
Nondurable Goods	6,000	6,000	6,200	0	-200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,400	12,400	12,400	0	0
Transportation	6,700	6,700	6,600	0	100
Communication & Public Utilities	5,700	5,700	5,800	0	-100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	61,100	61,200	61,500	-100	-400
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,200	14,300	14,500	-100	-300
Durable Goods	9,300	9,300	9,500	0	-200
Nondurable Goods	4,900	5,000	5,000	-100	-100
RETAIL TRADE	46,900	46,900	47,000	0	-100
General Merchandise Stores	5,000	5,000	5,300	0	-300
Food Stores	4,900	4,900	5,300	0	-400
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	4,900	4,900	5,000	0	-100
Eating & Drinking Places	19,600	19,600	18,900	0	700
Other Retail Trade	12,500	12,500	12,500	0	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	13,900	13,900	13,900	0	0
Depository Institutions	4,200	4,200	4,300	0	-100
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	4,600	4,600	4,500	0	100
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,100	5,100	5,100	0	0
SERVICES	77,600	77,600	75,600	0	2,000
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,900	3,900	3,700	0	200
Personal Services	2,800	2,800	2,700	0	100
Business Services	14,800	14,500	14,000	300	800
Health Services	17,700	17,700	16,800	0	900
Social Services	4,100	4,200	4,000	-100	100
Membership Organizations	3,400	3,500	3,600	-100	-200
Engineering & Management Services	17,000	17,000	17,300	0	-300
Other Services	13,900	14,000	13,500	-100	400
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	49,200	48,900	48,000	300	1,200
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	14,100	14,000	14,400	100	-300
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	35,100	34,900	33,600	200	1,500
State Government 2/	11,900	12,100	11,300	-200	600
Local Government	23,200	22,800	22,300	400	900

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM JUL 1991	REVISED JUN 1991	REVISED JUL 1990	JUL CHANGE FROM JUN 1991	JUL CHANGE FROM JUL 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	42,350	43,300	41,200	-950	1,150
GOODS PRODUCING	5,500	5,550	5,750	-50	-250
SERVICE PRODUCING	36,850	37,750	35,450	-900	1,400
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,100	2,100	2,300	0	-200
MANUFACTURING	3,400	3,450	3,450	-50	-50
Durable Goods	1,450	1,500	1,550	-50	-100
Nondurable Goods	1,950	1,950	1,900	0	50
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,400	1,400	1,450	0	-50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	9,150	9,150	9,200	0	-50
WHOLESALE TRADE	950	950	950	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	8,200	8,200	8,250	0	-50
General Merchandise Stores	1,050	1,050	1,100	0	-50
Food Stores	1,150	1,150	1,250	0	-100
Other Retail Trade	6,000	6,000	5,900	0	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0
SERVICES	8,200	8,200	7,700	0	500
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	16,500	17,400	15,500	-900	1,000
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4,800	4,700	4,900	100	-100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	11,700	12,700	10,600	-1,000	1,100
State Government	5,500	6,300	5,600	-800	-100
Local Government	6,200	6,400	5,000	-200	1,200

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM JUL 1991	REVISED JUN 1991	REVISED JUL 1990	JUL CHANGE FROM JUN 1991	JUL CHANGE FROM JUL 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	62,950	62,750	62,500	200	450
GOODS PRODUCING	5,250	5,150	5,300	100	-50
SERVICE PRODUCING	57,700	57,600	57,200	100	500
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	3,300	3,200	3,400	100	-100
MANUFACTURING	1,950	1,950	1,900	0	50
Durable Goods	1,250	1,250	1,250	0	0
Nondurable Goods	700	700	650	0	50
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
Transportation	450	450	450	0	0
Communication & Public Utilities	550	550	550	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	12,700	12,500	12,300	200	400
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	11,600	11,400	11,200	200	400
General Merchandise Stores	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	5,200	5,100	4,800	100	400
Other Retail Trade	5,400	5,300	5,400	100	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	2,400	2,400	2,300	0	100
SERVICES	17,300	17,100	17,300	200	0
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,400	2,300	2,500	100	-100
Health Services	4,000	3,900	3,700	100	300
Other Services	10,900	10,900	11,100	0	-200
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	24,300	24,600	24,300	-300	0
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,800	1,800	1,900	0	-100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	22,500	22,800	22,400	-300	100
State Government 3/	18,200	18,200	18,100	0	100
Local Government	4,300	4,600	4,300	-300	0

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees

(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JUL 1991	JUN 1991	JUL 1990	JUL 1991	JUN 1991	JUL 1990	JUL 1991	JUN 1991	JUL 1990
MINING	$607.91	$586.70	$559.85	45.4	45.2	42.9	13.39	12.98	13.05
CONSTRUCTION	$432.77	$430.02	$445.28	39.2	39.2	39.9	11.04	10.97	11.16
MANUFACTURING	$357.97	$372.09	$379.39	37.8	39.5	41.6	9.47	9.42	9.12
Durable Goods	$370.28	$394.30	$399.04	37.9	40.4	43.0	9.77	9.76	9.28
Nondurable Goods	$330.00	$324.49	$332.34	37.5	37.6	38.2	8.80	8.63	8.70
COMMUNICATIONS	$424.71	$488.03	$660.29	35.6	40.3	45.6	11.93	12.11	14.48
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$599.63	$635.38	$665.16	42.8	43.4	46.0	14.01	14.64	14.46
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$223.48	$228.87	$221.44	31.3	31.7	32.0	7.14	7.22	6.92
Wholesale Trade	$347.26	$356.83	$341.69	37.1	37.8	36.9	9.36	9.44	9.26
Retail Trade	$198.36	$202.77	$197.47	30.1	30.4	31.0	6.59	6.67	6.37
BANKING	$265.50	$273.61	$259.68	37.5	38.7	38.7	7.08	7.07	6.71

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	JUL 1991	JUN 1991	JUL 1990	JUL 1991	JUN 1991	JUL 1990	JUL 1991	JUN 1991	JUL 1990
MANUFACTURING	$383.94	$390.26	$372.91	39.5	40.4	40.8	9.72	9.66	9.14
Durable Goods	$421.46	$431.99	$410.61	40.8	41.9	42.2	10.33	10.31	9.73
Nondurable Goods	$311.07	$310.50	$293.33	36.9	37.5	37.8	8.43	8.28	7.76

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

	July 1991	June 1991	July 1990	PERCENT CHANGE Jun '91-Jul '91	PERCENT CHANGE Jul '90-Jul '91
CPI-U	136.2	136.0	130.4	0.1%	4.4%
CPI-W	134.3	134.1	128.7	0.1%	4.4%

**CPI-U - All Urban Consumers *CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers*

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES

By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest 1/

STATE	JUNE '91 RANKING	JUNE 1990	(PREL.) JUNE 1991	CHANGE	% CHANGE
NEBRASKA	1	738.1	773.0	34.9	4.7%
IDAHO	2	391.0	405.0	14.0	3.6%
UTAH	3	729.5	754.0	24.5	3.4%
ARKANSAS	4	933.7	958.3	24.6	2.6%
SOUTH DAKOTA	5	297.5	304.8	7.3	2.5%
COLORADO	6	1,523.7	1,557.1	33.4	2.2%
NEVADA	7	624.9	637.3	12.4	2.0%
ARIZONA	8	1,468.4	1,496.9	28.5	1.9%
WYOMING	9	208.9	211.8	2.9	1.4%
TEXAS	10	7,055.6	7,143.0	87.4	1.2%
NORTH DAKOTA	11	269.6	272.7	3.1	1.1%
WASHINGTON	11	2,183.3	2,207.2	23.9	1.1%
LOUISIANA	13	1,601.8	1,618.5	16.7	1.0%
OREGON	13	1,264.3	1,276.4	12.1	1.0%
HAWAII	15	531.6	536.2	4.6	0.9%
NEW MEXICO	16	579.1	583.4	4.3	0.7%
WISCONSIN	17	2,312.4	2,326.7	14.3	0.6%
KENTUCKY	17	1,481.1	1,489.6	8.5	0.6%
OHIO	19	4,956.0	4,979.9	23.9	0.5%
MINNESOTA	19	2,162.4	2,172.8	10.4	0.5%
KANSAS	19	1,092.4	1,097.6	5.2	0.5%
IOWA	22	1,239.0	1,244.2	5.2	0.4%
OKLAHOMA	22	1,193.7	1,198.0	4.3	0.4%
ILLINOIS	24	5,306.7	5,320.6	13.9	0.3%
ALASKA	25	252.7	253.1	0.4	0.2%
MISSISSIPPI	26	941.8	943.0	1.2	0.1%
SOUTH CAROLINA	27	1,568.8	1,569.0	0.2	0.0%
WEST VIRGINIA	27	634.7	634.6	-0.1	0.0%
MONTANA	29	306.1	305.9	-0.2	-0.1%
ALABAMA	30	1,649.1	1,644.8	-4.3	-0.3%
INDIANA	31	2,542.3	2,532.0	-10.3	-0.4%
CALIFORNIA	32	12,966.4	12,882.3	-84.1	-0.6%
PENNSYLVANIA	33	5,210.9	5,163.9	-47.0	-0.9%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	34	696.0	688.4	-7.6	-1.1%
MARYLAND	34	2,207.9	2,183.6	-24.3	-1.1%
FLORIDA	34	5,428.0	5,366.2	-61.8	-1.1%
MISSOURI	34	2,359.6	2,332.6	-27.0	-1.1%
TENNESSEE	38	2,215.2	2,188.6	-26.6	-1.2%
DELAWARE	39	354.7	349.6	-5.1	-1.4%
NORTH CAROLINA	40	3,165.5	3,119.3	-46.2	-1.5%
VIRGINIA	41	2,939.6	2,890.4	-49.2	-1.7%
GEORGIA	41	3,021.0	2,969.2	-51.8	-1.7%
NEW YORK	43	8,344.3	8,159.2	-185.1	-2.2%
MICHIGAN	44	3,999.9	3,901.9	-98.0	-2.5%
CONNECTICUT	44	1,659.5	1,618.4	-41.1	-2.5%
NEW JERSEY	46	3,725.4	3,626.6	-98.8	-2.7%
VERMONT	47	259.7	249.0	-10.7	-4.1%
RHODE ISLAND	48	458.6	438.8	-19.8	-4.3%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	49	517.0	489.7	-27.3	-5.3%
MAINE	50	554.6	524.6	-30.0	-5.4%
MASSACHUSETTS	51	3,030.2	2,854.8	-175.4	-5.8%

1/ Numbers are in thousands

JULY 1991 NATIONAL LABOR UPDATE FROM THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

The U.S. Employment Situation - Overview

On August 2, 1991, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" release that nonagricultural employment changed little in July. The unemployment rate fell slightly from 7.0 percent in June to 6.8 percent in July. The unemployment rate for adult men was 6.5 percent, for adult women the rate was 5.4 percent, while the rate for those 16-19 years old of both sexes was 20.6 percent. The July unemployment rate for Blacks was up by one and three-tenths of a point to 11.8 percent while the rate for Hispanics was down three-tenths of a point to 9.5 percent. The rate for Whites was unchanged at 6.2 percent.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment was down by 172,000 in July to 116.712 million, and the overall employment-population ratio, a key indicator of the strength of demand for labor, was down by one-tenth of a point to 61.5 percent. The employment-to-population ratio (civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population) has dropped by one and two-tenths point over the last year. The civilian labor force (125.214 million) was up by 505,000 or 0.4 percent over last July, while the labor force participation rate (66.0 percent) was down one-fifth of a point over the month and by three-tenths of a point over the year. The median duration of unemployment was 6.6 weeks in July - this measure has increased by one and four-tenths week from July 1990. 2.348 million (or 27.8 percent of the total) unemployed workers had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in July 1991, compared to 1.508 million and 22.1 percent in July 1990. The proportion of the unemployed who had lost their last job was 54.4 percent in July, up by seven and nine-tenths of a percentage points from last July. Job losers totaled 4.596 million in July 1991, as compared to 990,000 job leavers. Persons re-entering the labor force (2.047 million) and new entrants (821,000) constitute the remainder of the unemployed.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers - persons who report that they want to work but have not looked for jobs because they believed that none were available - totaled 981,000 in the second quarter of 1991, a decrease of 16,000 from the previous quarter and an increase of 100,000 over the same quarter last year. In the 1981-82 recession, the number of such workers showed a much greater rise.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment dropped by 51,000 to 108.815 million in July, following a revised June decrease of 21,000. Employment declines averaged 240,000 over the first quarter of 1991. Nonfarm jobs have now fallen by 1.454 million or -1.32 percent since last July, with most of the decline occurring in the private sector. The public sector was also down, by 14,000 jobs over the year.

Range of Unemployment Measures

Persons unemployed for 15 weeks or longer were 1.9 percent of the labor force in July, one-tenth of a point lower than in June. Job losers are now 3.7 percent of the civilian labor force (down two-tenths of a point from the June level), while unemployed persons 25 years of age and older were at 5.3 percent (down, by three-tenths of a point from June) of the labor force 25 years of age and over. Unemployed full-time jobseekers were 6.5 percent of the full-time civilian labor force this month, down from 6.5 percent last month and 6.5 percent in May. A variant rate designed to account for involuntary part-time workers was 9.2 percent in July, unchanged from June. Another variant rate, designed to take discouraged workers into account, was 10.0 percent in the second quarter of 1991, up from 9.8 in the first quarter and 8.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 1990.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM

(Not seasonally adjusted)

	JULY 1991	JUNE 1991	JULY 1990	NET CHANGE FROM JUNE 1991	NET CHANGE FROM JULY 1990
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	5,687	5,429	4,533	258	1,154
Continued Claims	61,655	51,085	47,287	10,570	14,368
# Insured Unemployed *	13,434	13,547	10,477	-113	2,957
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.5	2.6	2.1		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	2,839	2,794	2,294	45	545
Final Payments	1,201	825	871	376	330
Weeks Compensated	50,087	41,113	37,641	8,974	12,446
Net Benefit Payments	$6,647,663	$5,427,732	$4,751,450	$1,219,931	$1,896,213
Average Weekly Check	$132.72	$132.02	$126.23	$0.70	$6.49

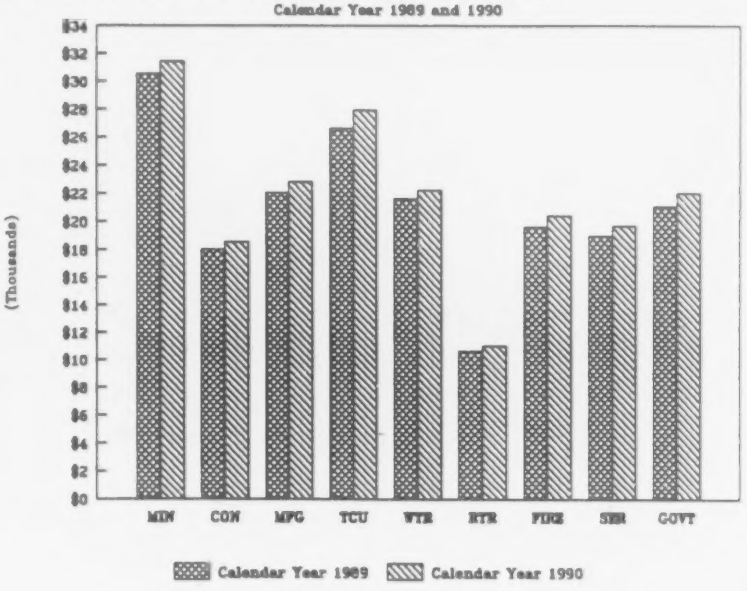
* Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month.

Initial claims filed under the State UI program rose by 258 applications during July, an increase of 4.8 percent from June and an over-the-year increase of 25.5 percent or 1,154 claims. The number of insured unemployed per week totalled 13,434 claimants, a decline of less than one percent from the June total but an increase of 28.2 percent from July 1990.

Benefit payments totalled $6.6 million during the month, an increase of $1.2 million from the prior month and $1.9 million from last year. The number of final payments rose 330 or 45.6 percent from the June total of 825, reflecting those workers filing claims during the first part of 1991 who are now exhausting their benefit entitlement.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY FOR ALL COVERED WORKERS

	1989	1990
Total All Private Industries 1/	$17,924	$18,531
Mining (MIN)	30,535	31,415
Construction (CON)	18,006	18,503
Manufacturing (MFG)	22,036	22,780
Transportation (TCU) 2/	26,621	27,927
Wholesale Trade (WTR)	21,614	22,228
Retail Trade (RTR)	10,666	11,032
Finance (FIRE) 3/	19,634	20,410
Services (SER)	18,942	19,692
Government (GOVT) 4/	21,091	22,029



1/ Includes all private industries in addition to those listed.

2/ Includes Communication and Public Utilities industries.

3/ Includes Insurance and Real Estate industries.

4/ Includes Local, State and Federal government sectors.

Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources)

Statewide

The July 1991 issue of **"New Mexico Business - Current Economic Report"** features an article by Brian McDonald entitled "New Mexico Health Care Industry". The article states that health services in New Mexico are currently a $2.2 billion industry and that growth in New Mexico's health services has been even more spectacular than that of the health care industry nationally.

According to an item in the **Albuquerque Tribune**, the Jay Jacobs Clothing chain is opening three New Mexico stores, including one in Albuquerque's Winrock Center. The second store is located in the Villa Linda Mall in Santa Fe with the third store in the Mesilla Valley mall in Las Cruces.

Albuquerque Area

The **U.S. Department of Commerce's** Minority Business Development Agency has awarded more than $350,000 to two Albuquerque-based agencies. The awards include $167,580 to the All-Indian Pueblo Council to operate an Indian Business Development Center, and $184,260 to NEDA Business Consultants Inc. to operate a Minority Business Development Center. The two centers will help Indians and minorities obtain management, technical and procurement assistance.

New Mexico Department of Labor officials have stated that legal action will be taken to force the defunct Lloyd McKee Motors Corp. to pay its former employees almost $90,000 in back wages. State Labor Secretary Patrick Baca said in mid-August that the case will be referred to the Bernalillo County District Attorney because Lloyd McKee failed to meet a state-imposed deadline. Lloyd McKee company officials have been ordered to pay $89,936 to 33 former employees.

An environmental study of a massive I-40 improvement project between Second Street and Unser Blvd. was reviewed at a public hearing in Albuquerque on August 21. The multi-phased project, which has been estimated to cost $60 million, will add four lanes to the now six-lane Rio Grande bridge and expand the interstate to eight and ten lanes throughout most of the 5-mile-long corridor. Most of the cost will be borne by the federal government. The bridge project is scheduled to begin before the end of 1991, but the other phases could take up to five years to complete.

Building permits for single family dwellings in Albuquerque were up by 29.6% in July, as compared with July 1990, according to figures released by the city of Albuquerque. The number of permits fell by 13.2 percent compared with June 1991. There were 105 single-family permits issued in July, 24 more than the 81 issued during the same month last year but 16 less than were issued by the city in June. The valuation of the July permits for single family homes was up 38.6 percent to $10.3 million, compared with $7.4 million in July 1990. Although single family permits were down 4.2 percent for the first seven months of 1991 - to 685 permits from 715 issued - the valuation was up 4.6 percent, from $62.57 million to $65.45 million.

About 30 of **Digital Equipment Corp.'s** 834 workers lost their jobs on August 7 as the company's Albuquerque plant felt the impact of a companywide restructuring that has eliminated about 9,000 jobs nationwide, according to Digital's Albuquerque plant manager. The local cuts represent about 3.5 percent of Digital's Albuquerque work force. Massachusetts-based Digital, which employed about 130,000 people before the layoffs began, reported a net loss of $617.4 million for the fiscal year that ended June 29.

Albuquerque's fourth **Motel 6**, a 111-room facility, has opened near the I-40 and Coors Road interchange.

The **Motorola Ceramics Products** plant in Albuquerque laid off 31 employees in late May. The layoff came after six months of steady hiring that brought employment to 600 at the plant. Motorola expects the plant to resume employment growth as the national recession comes to an end.

The newest **Lovelace** outpatient care center opened in late July near Interstate 25 and Paseo del Norte. The $12.5 million, 90,000-square-foot building at Journal Center will offer several specialty medical services. The center will initially have a staff of 30 doctors and 110 other employees. At full capacity, more than 50 physicians and 150 staff workers will work at the facility.

Construction has begun on a new 10,600-square-foot family entertainment center and game room at Winrock Center. Located by the food court at the east end of the mall, the **Tilt Family Entertainment Center** is scheduled for completion in early October. The center will feature a full-size carousel, electronic videos, rides and merchandise redemption games.

Adrian's Cafe has opened in Albuquerque's Nob Hill district on Central Ave. The 2,500-square-foot restaurant employs about 12 people and seats 70 patrons, including 40 outdoors. The Forest Park Management Group in Albuquerque, a hotel-restaurant management company, owns and operates the cafe.

General Electric cut 45 more employees from its local aircraft engines plant in early August, according to the GE plant's manager. The layoffs bring to a total of more than 100 people who have been laid off from the plant this summer. Sixty workers were released in June. According to the plant management, the layoffs are the result of weak engine sales in both commercial and military markets. The Albuquerque GE plant manufactures components for military and commercial aircraft engines and before the layoffs employed some 1,550 people.

Airline passenger traffic at the **Albuquerque International Airport** is running behind last year, according to the City of Albuquerque's aviation director. The 454,983 arriving and departing passengers handled by the airport's 10 airlines was down 3.9 percent from July 1990 totals. The airport logged 2,858,626 passengers arriving and departing during the first seven months of 1991, down 1 percent from the 2,885,980 passengers counted during the same period last year. **Southwest Airlines** was the airport's leading carrier during July, with 186,996 passengers.

Espanola Area:

A $5 million construction project that will expand retail business space in the **Pojoaque Pueblo Plaza** and create 30 new jobs is about 50 percent complete, according to Pojoaque tribal officials. The new Plaza buildings will house a restaurant, a retail auto supply store, an auto garage, a laundromat, a hardware store, a barber shop and a video store. The expansion project is primarily for the benefit of the local community.

Farmington Area:

Construction on a new 30-acre shopping complex, which will contain one of the two largest Wal-Mart stores in the United States, is scheduled to begin this week in Farmington. The 138,000-square-foot Wal-Mart and a 110,000-square-foot SAM'S Buyer's Club are expected to be completed by Thanksgiving, according to Wal-Mart officials. The stores will employ about 180 people.

Gallup Area:

The Navajo Nation was paid about $10 million in right-of-way fees by **Transwestern Pipelines Co.** for planned construction of a natural gas pipeline from Bloomfield to Gallup with connections west to California. Construction of the pipeline will temporarily employ about 100 Navajo people. The pipeline project, which will involve burying 30-inch pipe about 48 inches underground, will cost about $260 million. Transwestern will transport natural gas from the San Juan Basin mostly to California. The Bloomfield to Gallup line is about 80 miles and the line west from Gallup will extend about 200 miles.

Las Cruces Area:

Ray Ward & Sons of Anthony, N.M. has been awarded a $7 million U.S. Army contract for construction of a building complex at Holloman Air Force Base near Alamogordo.

Los Alamos Area:

According to an item in "New Mexico Progress", Los **Alamos National Laboratory** is building a $10.9 million Materials Science Laboratory that will allow consolidation in one location of a variety of work done on preparing new materials and studying the processing, composition, properties and performances of the materials.

The **U.S. Department of Energy** will contribute up to $406,336 for a study to examine whether Los Alamos County has more than its share of brain and other cancers. In addition to the federal monies, the New Mexico Department of Health will receive $34,694 from the state for the study, which could take up to two years to complete.

Los Lunas Area:

A 44,000-square-foot **Albertson's** supermarket and a new Walgreen's have opened at the "Valencia Y" intersection.

Roswell Area:

Hondo Oil Co. officials announced in early August that the Roswell oil company has laid off 15 workers. Hondo employed 175 people before the layoffs. The company representative said that the domestic oil and gas industry has been sluggish over the past two years because of depressed natural gas prices and a near halt in exploration activity.

Santa Fe Area:

A Santa Fe city/county zoning board gave approval in mid-July to a proposed $25 million, 100-room hotel complex adjacent to the Santa Fe Opera north of the city off U.S. 84/285. The Extraterritorial Zoning Commission voted to approve the master plan for the proposed San Juan Complex, which would be on 56 acres.

Silver City Area:

Sixty workers at the Pinos Altos Mine owned by **Cyprus Minerals Inc.** were laid off in late July as the mine located north of Silver City shut down for six months. Five persons will be employed at the mill on the site, although the mill will also be closed for six months, according to a company spokesman. Operating costs and zinc prices which have fallen from 80 cents a pound two years ago to the current 47 cents a pound were cited as major factors in the decision to temporarily cease operations.

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONAL JOB NEEDS

RECENT JOB SHORTAGES/SURPLUSES 1/

STATEWIDE SUMMARY:

SHORTAGES	MAJOR SURPLUSES
COOK	CASHIER
NURSE, LICENSED PRACTICAL	CLERK, GENERAL
NURSE, REGISTERED	CONSTRUCTION WORKER
PLUMBER	COUNTER ATTENDANT
	SALES CLERK
	SECRETARY

STATEWIDE SHORTAGES IN EDUCATION & HEALTH:

EDUCATION	HEALTH
BILINGUAL COUNSELOR	CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT
BILINGUAL TEACHER	HOME HEALTH AIDE
EDUCATIONAL DIAGNOSTICIAN	LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
LIBRARIAN	NURSE PRACTITIONER
PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELOR	PHYSICIAN
READING TEACHER	PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT
SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER	REGISTERED NURSE
THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)	SOCIAL WORKER
	THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
ACCOUNTANT	ASSEMBLER
COLLECTOR	BARTENDER
EEG TECHNICIAN	CARPENTER
ENGINEER, DISTRIBUTION	CASHIER
ENGINEER, EQUIPMENT	CLERK
ENGINEER, FIRE PROTECTION	DATA ENTRY SPECIALIST
ENGINEER, PROCESS	DELIVERY ROUTE DRIVER
FABRIC CUTTER	ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN
INSURANCE SALES AGENT	FOOD SERVICE WORKER
LEGAL SECRETARY	LABORER
LINE MAINTENANCE TECHNICIAN	METER READER
MAID, HOTEL	RECEPTIONIST
MEDICAL TECHNICIAN	REPORTER
NURSE, REGISTERED	RETAIL SALESPERSON
PHYSICIST, OPTICS	SECRETARY
POLICE DISPATCHER	SECURITY GUARD
TEACHER, SECONDARY W/MULTI. LIC	TEACHER, HOME EC. & SOC. ST.
UPHOLSTERER	TELLER

SANTA FE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
ACCOUNTANT	CASHIER
DRAFTER	COUNTER ATTENDANT
ELECTRICIAN	DESK CLERK, HOTEL
ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN	HOUSEKEEPER
MACHINIST	JANITOR/MAINTENANCE WORKER
PLUMBER	RECEPTIONIST
WELDER	SALES CLERK
	SECURITY GUARD

LAS CRUCES MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
AUTO BODY REPAIRER	CANNERY WORKER
AUTO MECHANIC	CASHIER
NURSE, LICENSED PRACTICAL	COMMERCIAL CLEANER
TRUCK DRIVER, TRACTOR-TRAILER	CONSTRUCTION WORKER
	WAITER/WAITRESS

NM DEPT OF LABOR SERVICE CENTERS 2/

TOP 10 JOB OPENINGS	TOP 10 APPLICANTS
MATERIAL HANDLER	CONSTRUCTION WORKER II
CONSTRUCTION WORKER II	CONSTRUCTION WORKER I
YARD WORKER	CLERK, GENERAL
CLERK, GENERAL	CASHIER-CHECKER
CANNERY WORKER	SECRETARY
CLEANER, COMMERCIAL OR INSTIT.	CASHIER II
PARIMUTUEL-TICKET CASHIER	CARPENTER
CONSTRUCTION WORKER I	OPERATING ENGINEER
SURVEY WORKER	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY
MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BLDG	RECEPTIONIST

PROJECTED LONG TERM NEEDS, 1985-1995: 3/

FASTEST GROWING OCCUP.	OCCUP. W/MOST OPENINGS
HOME HEALTH AIDES	SALESPERSONS, RETAIL
PARALEGAL PERSONNEL	GENERAL MANAGERS
ELEC. SEMICONDUCTOR PROC.	CASHIERS
PLASTIC MOLDING, CASTING OP.	TRUCK DRIVERS
ELECTRONICS ASSEMBLERS	SECRETARIES
FINANCIAL SERVICE SALES	GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS
LEGAL SECRETARIES	JANITORS AND CLEANERS
CHEMICAL PLANT OPERATORS	WAITERS AND WAITRESSES
ARCHITECTS	BOOKKEEPING AND ACCTG CLERKS
NURSING AIDES	TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY

1/Based on monthly reports by NM Dept. of Labor Labor Service Centers and semi-annual survey of major Albuquerque employers and professional organizations. For current information by area contact the Area Labor Service Centers listed on the last page, or call the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis at 841-8645.

2/ Applicants registering and employers listing job openings with Labor Service Centers.

3/ Source: "New Mexico Occupational Outlook to 1995," NMDOL, August 1988.

Glossary of Terms used in the New Mexico Labor Market Review

A. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as "Employed" or "Unemployed".

The "Civilian Labor Force" is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force.

Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off; or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (Jobs by place of work)

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

In order to improve the overview of state employment conditions given on the front page of the Review, the state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

1.)The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance, and Union counties.
2.)The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties.
3.)The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia counties.
4.)The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, Sandoval, and San Juan counties.

This division of the state into quadrants follows the pattern established by the periodic wage surveys conducted by the Economic Research and Analysis Bureau.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or improved techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates.

Revised Estimate

This is a figure which has been developed using additional data or new techniques. It may not significantly change previously issued figure.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark". A Benchmark, then, is a periodic planned revision.

Goods-producing Sector

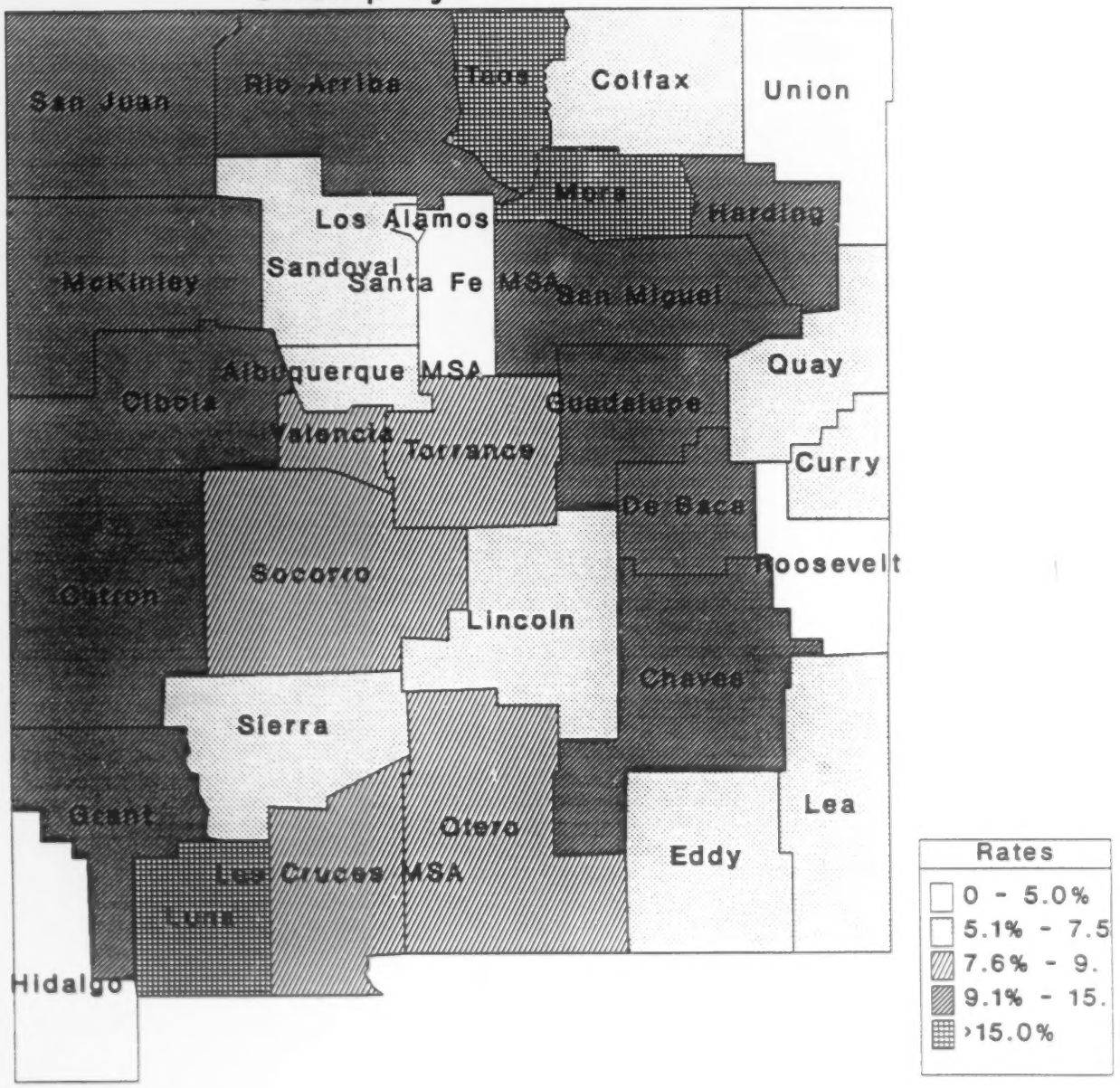
The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

New Mexico

Unemployment Rates



NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LABOR SERVICE CENTER DIRECTORY

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The Zuni rainbird on the cover of the *New Mexico Labor Market Review* is one of many semi-abstract interpretations of the bird motif used commonly as decoration for New Mexico Pueblo Indian pottery. Artists used bird designs as symbolic messengers carrying man's prayers for rain and fertility. Rainbird designs are found in prehistoric cultures of the Southwest dating back for more than a thousand years.